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DR.PARKHURST'S BOMBSHELL

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

HE RELATES HIS EXTRAORDINARY INTER-VIEWS WITH MR. NICOLL

THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY, HE DECLARES, SAID THAT BYRNES WAS AT BITTER WAR AGAINST THE POLICE CAPTAINS, AND ADVISED HIS SOCIETY TO FORM AN ALLIANCE WITH THE SU. PERINTENDENT AGAINST

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst last night fired another bombshell into the camp of those whom he considers as his opponents in the work of moral reform. Tired and sick of the delays and obstacles thrown before him in his efforts to get his evidence of corruption before the extraordinary Grand Jury, Dr. Parkhurst last night issued a highly interesting statement, embodying the whole story of his many official interviews with Mr. Nicoll. Although the Grand Jury has adjourned until Wednesday with the avowed object of giving him an extension of time, Dr. Parkhurst and his associates have not yet decided to take advantage of the opportunity.

cided to take advantage of the opportunity.

The relation in which Mr. Nicoll has, from the first, stool toward us and our work has been fought with constant friction and irritation. As I said to him in his office yesterday, it seems to me that he has considered it no inconsiderable part of his dufy to keep the door of the Grand Jury room barred against our entrance. The reason that we were able to accomplish so much in March, 1892, was that the jury took matters into its own hands ind instantly reconnized that it was neither the tool nor the appendix of the District-Attorney's office. The kind of difficulty which we have had to incounter in this respect has been signally illiustated in the Devery case. Shortly after my dearture for Europe, last summer. Mr. Moss in-Office. The kind of difficulty which we have had to encounter in this respect has been signally illiustrated in the Devery case. Shortly after my departure for Europe, last summer, Mr. Moss informed me that he and Mr. Kenneson approached the District-Attorney touching the matter of bringing the case of Captain Devery and of two other captains before the Grand Jury. This, Mr. Moss informs me, occurred in the month of June, and, to state the history briefly, it was five months before our request was granted, and that, netwithstanding the fact of our constant urgency. Finally, near the end of November, after nearly five months of intermittent crowding, Mr. Nicoll sent for me to come to his office. He has since reminded me, on two distinct occasions when I remonstrated with him in his elaborate procrastination with us, that when I came to him in November I came at his invitation; upon both of which occasions I said to him with such small residue of grace as I had at command that it was time for him to send for me after I had been pounding at the Grand Jury Foom door for more than four months.

The interview with Mr. Nicoll on the occasion referred to in November was a singular and interesting one, and needs to be related with a little detail in order to exhibit the latent difficulties and combinations against which we are oblized to make head. We both of us sloke briefly and with-

out confidential restrictions. He opened the conver-sation in November by asking if it was still our desire to push for the Schmittberger and the Dev-ery indictment. I told him I should think it about time for him to be persuaded that we had rather a chronic desire of that kind, especially as we had been prodding him in that direction since early summer. He they made to me this interesting remark and criticism:

"Your policy thus far in this respect," he said, "has been a most unwise one, in that you have lumped the superintendent and the captains to-gether."

AN EXTRAORDINARY PROPOSAL.

"You ought to know," he continued, "that the Superintendent is against the captains-most of -and the captains against him. The Superntendent is feeling a degree of independence, just w (this was shortly after the election), not so usual with him, so that his actions are less fettered

upon the captains.

"I don't know that he will fit is interesting to remark just here that before the District-Attorney came into his office the attendant to it me that Mr. Nicoll was sorry to be late, but that he was on his way back from headquarters, and it is even possible that the Superintendent's words were even then ringing in his ears; "However that may be." Mr. Nicoll said. "I wish you would make an alliance with the Superintendent, so that you and he could work together in your fight against these people. He is estranged from the captains, and you can join forces. I would not be at all surprised if I brought you together here in this office."

THE TREATY OF ALLIANCE REFUSED.

"No," I answered "I had said. At the close of his remarks he turned to the Superintendent and remarks he turned to the S

"No," I answered, "I do not propose to enter Into any such alliance. I do not believe in Superintendent Hyrnes, and I am very sure that our

oard does not." I engaged, however, to bring the matter before the Executive Committee and to see him two or three days later. On our next meeting I reported that the board were a unit in the matter, and that

that the board were a unit in the matter, and that we would not combine with the Superintendent to pound the captains. "We believe the department to be a thoroughly corrupt one, and do not propose to dishonor ourselves by utilizing one part of it for the purpose of 'downing' the other."

The conversation then reverted to the Devery and Schmittberger matter. Mr. Nicoll said. "I would not give too much prominence to the Devery case." I should remark here that in the previous interview he had given me the detailed history of his own friendship with Mr. Byrnes. Now, Devery is one of Superintendent Byrnes's proteges. When, then, Mr. Nicoll said. "You had better not touch Devery." I said to him: "That means that you do not want to buck up against Byrnes."

Mr. Nicoll said. "Let Devery be and take Schmittberger. I think Byrnes would go on the stand if you take Schmittberger."

TREATMENT BY THE DISTRICE-AUTORNEY.

TREATMENT BY THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

The interesting feature of that is that Devery is Byrnes's friend, and Schmittberger is Williams's friend, and the Superintendent loves the Inspector with very much the same enthusiasm as the wolf loves the jackal. From that time on Nicoll's prime concern, as it seems to me, has been to keep us concern, as it seems to me, has been to keep us not of the jury-room. The case was staved off to the very last day of the November term, and I have had it communicated to me by an active and all as the eleventh hour. I was allowed to come before the term of the tree that jury that when at last, it the eleventh hour. I was allowed to come before hat jury. I came, not because Mr. Nicoli had paved the way for me (as he has claimed), but because he jury wanted me. The December difficulty has seen the same thing over again. I say what I do, thowing the atfitude of mind of a large and intential number of the December jury: I say what know when I say that Mr. Nicoli did not want me ogo before them. Finally, after an interview not listinguished for the urbanity with which it was onducted on either side, he said:
"I will see if the jury will hear you. In half an lour I will communicate with you at the office of fir. Moss."

I remained at Mr. Moss's office an hour and a saif, and then went home. Late in the afternoon

Mr. Moss."

I remained at Mr. Moss's office an hour and a half, and then went home. Late in the afternoon notice came to me to appear this (Friday) morning with my witnesses before the extraordinary jury, thus affording me insufficient opportunity to bring together important witnesses who live in different parts of the town, up town and down, on the East Side and on the West, and with no means furnished me for compelling the attendance of certain witnesses who require to be served with a subpoens.

subpoena.

I am not saying this out of malice to Mr. Nicoli personally, but as District-Attorney he has been one serious element of blocking up the way along which we have been trying to move. But he said to me yesterday: "You will get there before you get through," and for that stimulating word I thank him.

MR. NICOLL'S REPLY.

De Lancey Nicoll, seated in his study and moking a cigar, carefully read over Dr. Parkhurst's statement and then made an elaborate reply, the substance of which is as follows:

In the latter part of July Mr. Moss, in Dr. Park-

violations of the Registration law, and that seemed to me to be a paramount duty at such a time. THE COURSE WHICH WAS ADVISED.

Up to this period Dr. Parkhurst had apparently acquiesced in the postponement of his cases. Dr. Parkhurst did not make any application to me month of November. Knowing that I had such cases in my office and desiring to dispose of them before the expiration of my term, I sent for him and asked him whether he was ready to proceed. He stated that he was and we had two or three interviews, during which we discussed the nature of the cases, the character of the evidence and the probabilities of successful prosecution. I told him that his cases against the three captains complained of really involved a crusade against the entire Police Department; that if such a crusade was undertaken it was of the utmost importance to the good government of the city that it should be successful, and that it was foolish to underestimate the grave obstacles which stood in the path of success. I also said that in the great undertaking which he had in hand it was desirable to associate with himself every father in the community which would assist his cause. I told him that such a father was Superintendent Byrnes. I had no provious conversation with the Superintendent on this subject, and made the suggestion to Dr. Parkhurst in his own interests. He told me that he would think the matter over and confer with me later, an; afterward informed me that when the prosecutions were instituted and indictments found he would be giad to have the co-operation of the Superintendent of the Superintendent was disposed ceed. He stated that he was and we had two he would be glad to have the co-operation of the Superintendent if the Superintendent was disposed to aid him.

INDICTMENTS DECIDED UPON.

be wise to proceed in the first instance against | dissement, was found to contain a quantity of some other captain than Devery, because I thought the prosecution of Devery would be handlcapped by any suggestion of revenge. At a subsequent interview in the month of November Dr. Parkhurst, Mr. Moss, and myself, selected for Parkhurst, Mr. Moss, and myself, selected for presentation to the Grand Jury the two cases against Devery and Schmittberger, which were deemed the strongest. Near the close of the November term I informed the Grand Jury that Dr. Parkhurst had asked me to present these cases, but stated to them at the same time that I had called a special Grand Jury for December. In due course the cases were brought before the Grand Jury, and an indictment was found against Devery, the case against Schmittberger being dismissed. Dr. Parkhurst then called on me and tried to induce me to reopen the case against Schmittberger, and also to bring before them certain evidence in regard to another official. He communicated with me again while the Meyer case was on, and again asked me to submit Schmittberger's case to another Grand Jury. When the Meyer case was over I sent for Dr. Parkhurst and told him that although and again asked me to submit Schmittberger's case to another Grand Jury. When the Meyer case was over 1 sent for Dr. Parkhurst and told him that, although I had not time to consider the last charge I would endeavor to send it before one of the Grand Juries to-day, and yesterday (Thursday afternoon I notified him and Mr. Moss to be on hand at 5 o'clock this morning. Dr. Parkhurst writes that the interval was too short to enable him to present his proofs. Notwithstanding this I laid the matter before the Extraordinary Grand Jury. The jury thought that Dr. Parkhurst should have an opportunity to present his evidence and his witnesses and adjourned until Wednesday next.

DE PARKHURST CONTEXTURED.

DR. PARKHURST CONTRADICTED. P wish to deny in the most emphatic terms that I ever spoke to Dr. Parkhurst of Mr. relations with the captains, knowing anothing about them, or that I ever suggested that the Superin-tendent would go on the stand and testify against Schmittberger.

THE POLICE OFFICIALS ALL KEEP MUM.

THEY REFUSE TO TALK ON THE REPORT OF THE CLASH BETWEEN SUPERINTENDENT

BYRNES AND PRESIDENT MARTIN. Commissioner MacLean made no disturbing mo-tion at the meeting of the Police Board yesterday. and he would not admit after the meeting that he had intended to move to bring charges against any of the police captains. The other Commissioner had nothing to say regarding the recent rumors affeeting the Department. President Martin flatly re-fused to deny or confirm a report that he and Superintendent Byrnes had a conflict of authority in the presence of the police captains at a meeting in the Superintendent's office on the Sunday preceding th etion in November, 1892. It was said that the Superintendent told the captains among other things that the rights of the United States supervisors of elections must be recognized and protected by the police at all of the poliing-places. Mr. Martin then spoke to the captains like one in authority, and gave instructions

consultation with the central Office, but the utmost sofficials at the Central Office, but the utmost screecy was observed as to the topics of conversation Mrs. Annie Cummings, who was arrested, charge with keeping a disorderly house at Nos. 40 and West Twenty-fourth-st, by the police in the receiver raids in the Tenderloin District, pleaded guilty an

TWO LARGE FIRES IN BOSTON.

MANUFACTURING PLANTS AND GAS WORKS DE STROYED-ONE MAN KILLED.

Boston, Dec. 22.-Not since the Ames Building dre, on Lincoln-st., last March, has Boston been visited by such a conflagration as that which of curred late this afternoon at the North End. The fire was confined to the large six-story brick building fronting on Friend, Canal and Travers sts., owned by the Wakefield Rattan Company, and secupied by the Boston Chair Manufacturing Company, M. W. Cain & Sons, furniture; G. W. Bent & Co., dealers in cushions, bedding, etc.; John M. Woods & Co., lumber dealers, and the Standard Wire Mattress Company. The building was a peculiar structure, having a frontage of perhaps 49 feet on Friend-st., and 150 feet on Canal-st. It had a leg-shaped L running out to Travers-st., and embracing the space between the corners of Friend and Canal sts., having a width of perhaps 80 feet. As far as can be learned the fire was first discovered on the Canal-st. side of the building on the fourth floor, occupied by G. W. Bent & Co. Wher the firemen reached the place they found a stubborn fire in progress and the whole of the fourth floor apparently in flames. Suddenly the flames shot out of the windows on the fifth floor on the Canal and Travers-st. sides, and in another in-stant the whole upper part of the building seemed to be a rearing furnace. Ladders were housed against the building, but it was with difficulty that streams of water were secured, and the firemen, especially on the Friend and Canabst, sides of the building, were greatly hampered by the trolley and electric wires with which those theroughfares abound. Fersistent work, however, confined the flames to the building in which the fire sturted, and little damage was done except on the four apper floors. The loss to the building and the stock of the firms who occupy will probably be near \$250,000.

It is estimated that the Foston Chair Manufacturing Company had a stock of about \$12,000 or \$15,000 on hand, and this will probably be a total loss Fiften men will be thrown out of employment. M. W. Cain & Sons had on the second floor \$15,000 worth of samples ready for shipment, and these are totally destroyed. There is no insurance on the property. Soon after 9 o'clock Hoseman Callahan, of Engines. S. found the remains of a man's bedy on the fourth floor of the Wakefield building. The flesh was burned almost entirely from the bourse and it was impossible to tell whether the body was that of an employe or a fireman.

A flerce fire started in the works of the Chelsea Gas Company, on Williams, at, at about \$20 o'clock. The fire rapidly spread to the retort-house, and soon the structure was a mass of flames. The loss was \$2,000. against the building, but it was with difficulty that

EXPLOSION IN AN ILLINOIS COAL MINE.

Peoria, Dec. 22.-Late yesterday afternoon there was an explosion in the main shaft of the Chicago was an explosion in the initial rank of the Chicago and Minonk Coal Mining Comoany, and the lives of a large number of men were imperilled. The shaft was running full time, with a force of 300 men, and George Erbland, one of the men, struck a match for the purpose of lighting his torch. a match for the purpose of lighting his torch. He was standing near a large can of kerosene oil, which he had not noticed. Instantly there was a fearful explosion, which was heard in many sections of the mine. Erbland was blown many feet and was so seriously injured that his chances for recovery are very slight. Everything around was saturated with oil, and the supports and cars near by were soon in a mass of flames, preading the fire to the coal itself. There was a wild rush for the main shaft. The carriages were taxed to their utimost. Many thrilling escapes are related, but all the men

Many thrilling escapes are related, but all the men were able to get out.

The fire spread through the entire mine, and nothing whatever can be done toward extinguishing the flames. The calamity falls very heavily on the town on account of so many men being thrown out of employment. It is impossible to form an estimate of what the loss will amount to, but it will certainly be thousands of dollars.

PARIS BANKS MENACED.

MANY SUPPOSED INFERNAL MACHINES FOUND

THROUGHOUT THE CITY-JULES GUESDE DEPLORES THE RESULT OF

VAILLANT'S ACT. Paris, Dec. 22.-The Crédit Foncier and other large financial institutions are receiving daily threats from the Anarchists to blow up their buildings. M. Grelot, director of the Préfecture of the Seine, has received a letter threatening the destruction of the Town Hall. The letter is worded much as was the one received yesterday.

The police continue to receive a large number of suspicious-looking packages, supposed by their finders to be infernal machines. These packages are either found in the streets or addressed to individuals. Most of them on examination prove to be harmless, and are evidently inrended to make people believe that the Anarchists are still actively at work. Some of the packages, however, are really dangerous. For instance, one found a few days ago on the I said that, in view of the Gardner case, it would | windowsfil of the Mairie of the Thirteenth Arronblasting powder and seventy revolver cartridges. A fuse had been attached to the package, but it had, owing to some defect in its arrangement, burned out without causing an explosion. On the package were inscribed the words: "Death to the Bourgeoisie."

In a speech to-day Jules Guesde, the Socialist

leader, deployed the results of the bomb explosion in the Chamber. Among them, he said, were the curtailing of popular libertles, the obliteration of the Pas-de-Caiais strike question, and the general the ras-de-tains stress due to the conservative element. Guesde closed with these words: "Socialism and bombs are now on trial. Time will prove the victory of the former and the fatuous usclessness

of the latter."

The material damage done in the Chamber by Valilant's bomb has been repaired at an expense of 5,000 francs. Many of the injured make slow progress and suffer keenly. Deputy Lemire is still far from recovery.

Valllant has received gifts amounting to 3,000

E. M. FIELD IS SANE AGAIN.

TO BE BROUGHT FROM THE ASYLUM FOR TRIAL FOR LARCENY AND FORGERY.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BUFFALO HOS PITAL DECLARES TO JUDGE VAN BRUNT THAT THE FORMER PATIENT IS

NOW OF SOUND MIND. Edward M. Field has recovered his sanity and will se placed on trial in this city on the indictments for grand larceny and forgery found against him. After the failure of the firm of Field, Lindley, Wiechers & Co., brokers, in the spring of 1891, the senior partner was adjudged insane. Nevertheless, out of the transactions of the firm. District-Attorall was not satisfied with the manner in which Field was adjudged to be insane, and placed im on trial before Judge Van Brunt in the Court Nicoll himself conducted the prosecution

and adduced the testimony of experts to show that while Field might be ill, he was mentally caps ble of conferring with his attorneys. The defence had physicians to swear that the prisoner had been made insane by business and family had been made insane by business at troubles. The jury came to the conclusion that Fleid was mane at that time, so Judge Van Brunt committed him to the State Hospital for the Insane, at Buffale. The fury's verdict referred only to Fleid's condition at the time of the trial, and not to his mental responsibility when the alleged crimes were committed. Judge Van Brunt, therefore, committed him until he should recover his reason and he able to consult intelligently with his lawyers about his leafance.

Judge Van Brunt sent this communication to Mr Nicoll yesterday. The District-Attorney said that Field would be brought back to this city and placed on trial. Of course, Mr Nicol's term is so nearly ended that he will have to turn over the prosecution of Field to Colonel John R. Fellows.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

WILLIAM A. MAGOR, A BROKER, SAYS THAT J T. SHERWOOD, TO WHOM HE INTRUSTED HIS BUSINESS, HAS TAKEN \$5,000.

John T. Sherwood, twenty-eight years old, the Tombs Police Court vesterday afternoon, charged with embezzling 15.00 from William A. Magor, a broker, at room No. 48, Produce Exhange Building. Mr. Magor went abroad for his health, leaving Sherwood in charge of his business affairs, with power of attorney. Magor returned mairs, with power of attorney. Magor returned one last Saturday, and, en going over his books, and Sherwood's accounts badly mixed. The petty ash book failed to account for \$1,000, and the ther books were in equally bad shape. Magor ays Sherwood's embezzlements will probably exceed \$4,000, although the specific charge is the loss \$1,000, shown by the petty cash book.

AN ALLEGED EMBEZZLER ARRESTED

Reltimore, Dec. 22.—S. H. Hart, who was the president of the State Bank of Buckley, Wash., was arrested here yesterday on the charge of embezzing \$50.00 of the funds of the bank. The authorities of Buckley offered a reward of \$1,000 for his arrest.

ARREST OF A BANK SWINDLER.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Dec. 22-Louis Paquet, of hicago, who was arrested here a few days ago, urns out to be none other than the notorious urns out to be none other than the hotorious sank swindler who has operated successfully all ver Ohio. Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, Propuet irificed into Crawfordsville about three weeks age, and with a capital of about \$900 opened up accounts with Elstons', the First National and Citisens National lanks. He bungled in a few tribunaters and fell into the hands of the police just is he was about to make his last play.

FOUR KILLED BY A BOILER EXPLOSION. Knoxville, Tenn., Dec. 22.-The boiler at Alexndria Lumber Mills, across the river from this city, exploded to-day. Four men are known to have been killed and three injured.

WHISKEY MEN OPPOSE CARLISLE'S PLAN.

Louisville, Dec. 22.-That portion of Secretary ing internal revenue for the fiscal year of 1895 is considered unjust by the whiskey men of Kentucky. They said that the Government should not im-They said that the conversion of the poses an additional tax on whiskey already made. There are about \$1,900,000 gallons of whiskey in bond in Kentucky warehouses, and to increase the tax 10 cents more on the gallon, the distillers say, would mean a loss for which they could not prepare and of which they had no warning.

Chicago, Dec. 22.-Six well-known and highly respectable doctors told the Prendergast jury to-day hat in their opinion the prisoner is sane and that at the time of the murder he knew the difference between right and wrong. There are three more expert witnesses to be examined by the State and about the same number of witnesses will be called by the detence in rebuttal. Judge Erentano will make an effort to get all of the cyldence in before the court adjourns to-morrow, so that the arguments may be begun when the trial is resumed on Tuesday.

Knox, Ind., Dec. 22.—George A. Scott, the absconding president and treasurer of the Knox to New-York, but no steps have been taken to apprehend him. A letter has been received from to New-York, but he steps have been taken to apprehend him. A letter has been received from Secretary Benjamin J. Andrews, of the defunct insurance company, who is also in New-York, stating that he is in search of Scott. Andrews says in his letter that the company sustained a \$10,000 logs last May, and that that swamped its

ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLING.

LOUIS A. HILL, PAYING TELLER, CHARGED WITH TAKING \$42,000.

THE DEPALCATION DISCOVERED BY THE EX-AMINERS-DETECTIVES FIND THE ACCUSED OFFICIAL IN NEWARK-SUPERINTEND.

ENT PRESTON SAYS THE EVIDENCE DELAY IN APPOINTING

The sensation yesterday in the affairs of the St. Nicholas Bank, the doors of which were closed on Thursday morning by Charles M. Preston, the State Superintendent of Banking, was the arrest of Louis A. Hill, the paying teller,

charged with the embezziement of \$42,000. Charles M. Preston, State Superintendent of Banking, and Bank Examiner Judson, who have been examining the books of the St. Nicholas Bank, declared that, up to noon, evidences the paying teller, had been discovered. Upon information furnished by these men, Judge Martine, of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday afternoon issued a bench warrant for the arrest of Hill. It was placed by Inspector McLaughlin in the hands of Detective-Sergeant Von Gerichten, who at once went to Newark, N. J., where the paying-teller then was.

HOW THE ARREST WAS MADE.

The arrest of Hill was made quietly and quickly at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Chief of Police Hopper first went to the Mansion House, that Hill was. Hill was apparently much surprised, but accompanied Hopper to headquar-His manner indicated he had been drink-When confronted by the detective and

made acquainted with the charge he was greatly agitated. He had come to headquarters, belleving that he would "make it all right" with the superintendent, and when told he would be sent to fail if ball were not forthcoming, he pleaded with Superintendent Brown to be re-

In the mean time Hill's wife had arrived, and a messenger was sent to Mrs. Isabella Hill, his mother, living at No. 77 Murray-st. Mrs. Hill arrived at 7:30, and said she would give bonds for her son. Judge Kalisch, in the First Criminal Court, fixed the amount of the bonds at \$20,000. The bonds stipulated that the accused must report to the Police Superintendent every day for thirty days, pending the arrival of requisition papers from Governor Flower. As soon as he was released Hill and his wife and mother left the court. Mrs. Hill said that she owned the Mansion House property, worth \$75,000, and mortgaged for \$13,000. She also owns other

Hill is forty-three years old. He is of mediun height and slender build, with iron-gray hair, His wife was plainly but richly dressed. His son, nineteen years old, came to headquarters while his father was being detained and seemed stunned. Nothing is known in Newark of Hill's habits and associations, and he was little known personally. It was noticed at headquarters that Hill had been drinking, but he did not have the appearance of an intemperate man.

It was rumored vesterday that there was i probability that the troubles of the St. Nicholas Bank may have been caused in a measure by the failure of the American Casualty and Security Insurance Company of Baltimore. This ral weeks ago. It was managed by Beecher, Schenck & Co., members of which firm were the officers of the American Steam Boiler Insurance Company, which preceded the first named company into receivers' hands by a few days only It was learned late yesterday afternoon on the authority of the State Superintendent of Banks that the American Casualty and Security In-St. Nicholas Bank. The extent to which these favors were obtained by the officers of the company is not known, but Mr. Preston said yesterday that he knew of one loan which had been made to the insurance company by the bank. This was a loan of \$28,000, secured, however, by 300 shares of the St. Nicholas Bank stock; 100 shares of the stock of the Southern National Bank, and a paid up life insurance policy for \$10,000 on the life of a man eighty-five years old. Ten shares of the Southern National Bank were sold yesterday for \$90 a share.

Mr. Preston said that he had not got far enough along into the books of the bank to learn what further accommodations, if any, the insurance company had obtained from the St. Nicholas. It was reported, moreover, in Wall Street, that insurance companies held in the neighborhood of \$100,000 of the bank's stock as collateral for money borrowed recently. One insurance company, it was said, held \$20,000 of the bank's stock to cover a loan made to the bank. It has been known for some time that the relations of the American Casualty and Security Insurance Company with the bank were friendly. Arthur B. Graves, the president of the St. Nicholas Bank, was a director of the insurance company, and according to the reports filed by the company, on December 31 last, the company had \$245,000 on deposit at the

sented to the examination, and welcomed the examiner cheerfully and aided him in every possible way in his examination of the bank's books. The closing of the bank was the result of that investigation."

"How do you find the affairs of the bank as far as you have gone?" he was asked.
"The books are in excellent shape and the

cash supply was well up."

cash supply was well up.

"Have you an idea as to the extent of the impairment of the capital?"

"Of course I cannot say what the actual impairment is until after the conclusion of the examination now being made, but it is my opinion that the bank's capital has been impaired to between 1150000 and 12000000. paired to between \$150,000 and \$200,000.

opinion that the bank's capital has been impaired to between \$150,000 and \$290,000. It may be more than that. Only a complete investigation can determine the actual amount."

Bankers laugh at the declaration of Mr. Graves that no opportunity was afforded to him to protect his institution from suspension by raising the necessary funds to meet the impairment of capital. Though he was aware of the examination being conducted by Superintendent Preston, no steps to secure the privilege of sixty days were taken either by Mr. Graves or other directors, and the only part taken in the transaction by the Clearing House officers was to express their opinion, in unofficial consultation with Mr. Preston, that the St. Nicholas Bank did not present a solvent condition as judged by National bank examination methods.

Bank Examiner Judson denied the statement made by President Graves on Thursday that a loan of \$56,000, which he had marked off as worthless, would have been paid if the bank had not been closed. He said that he had marked down the face value of the loan to \$57,000, simply because of the depreciation in the value of the collateral, which consisted of 600 shares of the Brooklyn Gas Company's stock, **Il was only by. be more than that. Only a complete investigation can determine the actual amount."

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Bank Examiner Judson denied the statement made by President Graves on Thursday that a loan of \$56,000, which he had marked off as worthless, would have been paid if the bank had not been closed. He said that he had marked down the face value of the loan to \$55,000, simply because of the depreciation in the value of the collateral, which consisted of \$60 shares of the Brooklyn Gas Company's stock. It was only by

"hearsay" that he knew of any alleged offer to take up the loan.

INDEETED TO THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. ANARCHISTS DAILY THREATENING TO BLOW ST. NICHOLAS BANK THE LOSER It is said that one loan to the St. Nicholas Bank was made by the National Bank of the Republic to help the institution extinguish the Clearing House certificates it took out in the summer panic. There is a loan to the St. Nicholas Bank of \$100,000 from the Bank of the Republic, secured by \$140,000 collateral, consisting of \$90,000 represented by warehouse receipts and \$50,000 of local commerical paper, no part of which falls due before January 1. It is also understood that \$18,000 of the loan on warehouse receipts was paid on Thursday. The cashier of the National Bank of the Republic said yester-day that the bank was secured by collateral to the amount of \$145,000, and that the bulk of that security was the personal guarantee of President

The criticism heard in Wall Street with regard to the refusal Thursday morning to clear for the St. Nicholas Bank on the part of the Clearing House of the Associated Banks is said to be unjust. The Clearing House received word of the action of Superintendent Preston in closing the St. Nicholas Bank before the Thursday clearances were begun. Mr. Preston was asked if he would guarantee a debit balance of the St. Nicholas Bank, and upon his refusal to do so the only course left for the Clearing House Association was to refuse to accept any liability in the case, even though, as it afterward turned out, the St. Nicholas Bank would have had a credit balance at the Clearing House.

ASKING FOR A RECEIVER.

ASKING FOR A RECEIVER.

Deputy Attorney-General Hogan, accompanied by Bank Superintendent Preston, appeared before Judge Truax, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, and asked for the appointment of a receiver for the property of the bank. William Allen Butler and Frank G. Mathers appeared for the directors and stockholders of the bank. They conceded kholders of the bank. They con-isly for the appointment of a rec

and stockholders of the bank. They conceases the necessity for the appointment of a receiver, and urged that Levi C. Lathrop, vice-president of the bank, be appointed receiver.

After Mr. Hozar, had asked for the appointment of a receiver Mr. Mather said that the only way of settling the difficulties of the bank was by the appointment of a temporary receiver. If the stockholders had been aware of the impairment of the bank's capital, which at the utmost was not more than \$200,000, the amount would have been made up and the bank would not have suspended. The bank still had more than the required reserve of 25 per cent. There was no question, he said, as to the security of depositors, the loss would affect only stockholders, Mr. Mather said that it was not yet certain that there was an impairment of the bank's capital. Some of the stockholders had offered the day before to make up whatever impairment there was found to be, but the Bank-

bank's capital. Some of the stockholders had offered the day before to make up whatever impairment there was found to be, but the Banking Department had not accepted the effer.

The directors and forty per cent of the stockholders, Mr. Mather said, united in asking for the appointment of Mr. Lathrop as receiver. Other stockholders would undoubtedly join in the petition. Mr. Lathrop, besides being vicepresident of the bank, was a well-known member of the Centre Evcharge and a man of charof the Cotton Exchange and a man of char-acter and ability. Besides, he was the largest creditor of the bank. Mr. Mather suggested that there be a delay until after Christmas in order to allow those interested to secure the assent of other stockholders to the appointment

Mr. Butler seconded the request to have Mr. Lathrop appointed receiver. Mr. Preston arose to say that no such offer as that described by Mr. Mather had been made to him. Mr. Mather explained that the offer to make good the im-pairment was made to Bank Examiner Judson. explained that the offer to make good the inpairment was made to Bank Examiner Judson.

Mr. Hogan submitted to the Court the following names for consideration in regard to the
receivership: D. B. Sickles, Henry D. Hotchkiss,
Simon H. Sterne, Arthur W. Sherman, R. M.
Galloway, and ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant.

Judge Truax granted an injunction temporarily
restraining any one from interfering with the
bank's affairs, and took the question of the receivership under advisement.

Charles M. Preston, State Superintendent of
Banks, was seen last night at the Park Avenue
Hotel. He said that the embezzlements of Hill
were first discovered on Thursday, and he immediately reported the matter to the District-Attorney. Hill's arrest in Newark, last night, followed. The amount of the embezzlements, he
said, would aggregate about \$42,000, and proof

assee and made an application for a charter. This Governor flatly refused, stating that under er of the charter the club proposed to violate laws of Florida.

A strong letter against the fight has been written by the Governor to J. R. Tyson, of this city, in which he says that he will use all lawful means, should it be necessary, to prevent the fight and to bring to punishment every citizen of the State who aids and abets any such disgraceful breach of the laws.

THREATENED BY A POLISH ANARCHIST.

DISEPH BONJAM, OF NEWARK, WRITES LETTERS

TO PROMINENT MEN IN WASHINGTON. Baltimore, Dec. 22 (Special).—Detectives are searching Baltimore for Joseph Donjam, a Polish Anarchist, who is charged with sending threatening letters to Vice-President Stevenson and other public men in Washington. At a dinner party recently Secretary Carlisle informed Mr. Stevenson that he and President Cleveland had received letters from a man in Newark, N. J., who wrote that he lived in Baltimore, and that Senators Sherman and Mills had also received threatening epistles. The matter was then placed in the hands of Chief Drammond of the United States Secret Service who ascertained that Donam actually lived at one address given in one of the letters, and was a Polish Anarchise. The first letters sent by Donjam gave his address as No. 73 Phssale-st., Newark. A search was made for Donjam, and it was learned that he had gone to Washington. Another letter was received yesterday by the Vice-President demanding \$25 and saving that the writer, Donjam, lived at No. 105 Eutaw-st., Ealtimore. This nouse is occupied as a saloon, and the proprietor, a German, says no such man lives there. Chief of Police Frey says he has received letters from Chief Drummond about this crank, and that he is doing all he can to run ling down. ing letters to Vice-President Stevenson and other

last, the company had \$245,000 on deposit at the bank.

MR, PRESTON DECLARES HE GAVE WARNING. The Bank Superintendent denied yesterday that he closed the St. Nicholas Bank without giving the officials of it any warning of his intention to do so.

"Some time ago," he said, "I wrote to Mr. Graves, the president of the bank, and told him that I was not altogether satisfied with some of the securities which his bank was holding as collateral for outstanding loans. I told him in this letter that it would be better for all concerned to have an investigation made. He consented to the examination, and welcomed the

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Troy, Dec. 22.—Twenty-three ells, which came from the Yellowstone National Park, have just been put into Dr. W. S. Webbs Adirondack Park, Nat-Ha-Sa-Ne.

Nat-Ha-Sa-Ne.

Perth Amboy, N. J., Dec. 22—James S. Johnson, a prominent clothing merchant of this city, was mistaken for a burglar at his nome at an early hour this morning and was shot in the neck by Adoiph Sofield. There is little hope of Mr. Johnson's recovery.

son's recovery.

Hartford, Dec. 22—A libel was filed in the United States District Court this afternoon by Thomas Donnin against the steam-tug Adias, of New-York. Dennin's barge, loaded with 200 tons of coal, was sunk in a collision with the tug on November 21, while running between Blackwell's Island and Randall's Island. He claims 31,400 damages.

PRICE THREE CENTS. IN HONOR OF NEW-ENGLAND.

HER PRINCIPLES EXALTED.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE NEW-YORK SO-

CIETY OF HER SONS.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM AROUSED BY THE REV. DEL STRYKER'S WARNING AGAINST FOREIGN IN-FLUENCE IN CHURCH OR STATE-OTHER

SPEAKERS WERE D. G. ROLLINS. CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, GOV. BUSSELL, OF MASSACHUSETTS, ST. CLAIR M'KELWAY, THE REV. DR. GREER, GEN. HORACE PORTER AND

There are two dinners annually held in this city, both supremely notable in their quality, yet each distinctive in its characteristics. The first is that of the Chamber of Commerce. is essentially a representative assemblage of men possessed of the genius for trade and commerce and finance. In a concrete sense they belong to the muscular system of the National body. By their combined activity and energy and united determination to exalt the principle of fair dealing among men, they have made the metropolis the centre of a continent in all that tends to

substantial growth and success in human affairs. The New-England Society of New-York was organized nearly a century ago to commemorate the virtues of those who laid the foundation of the safe and true principles on which the National structure has been erected. It is worthy of notice that many of the men who belong to the one organization also belong to the other, and that at the annual festivals the same faces are often met, in the one and the other. But each succeeding year a like dinner may be served, and all partake of it alike. It is not until the purely animal feast is over, and the intellectual feast begins, that the observing participant detects the difference in the sentiment which attracts the same body of men together on separate occasions to emphasize and accentuate the distinctive elements of the two organizations. At the dinner of the Chamber of Commerce much in the way of the underlying principles of political economy and their bearing on

trade is heard from the lips of practical men. THE SOCIAL SIDE OF LIFE DEVELOPED. At the New-England dinners the social side of life is more clearly developed; and with it there is the accompanying voice of praise for those who have made them what they are, first by the sowing of the proper seed, and afterward by the careful nurture of the vine in its growth. No man possessed of righteous impulses disdains an honorable ancestry, no matter how humble it may have been. And so when the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims comes around, their descendants assemble to do honor to their memory, forgetful of all else but the principles which they represented and upheld with such heroic fortitude. And on these occasions the softer side of the stern business man is turned toward his fellows, and even his eyes become tearful as the eloquent words of the ora-tors lead him back through the vista of centuries

and present to him the source of the success and honor which he has attained. AT THE TABLE OF HONOR.

Last night's dinner of the New-England Society of New-York, celebrating the 273d annitorney. Hill's arrest in Newark, last night, followed. The amount of the embezzlements, he said, would aggregate about \$42,000, and proof of guilt was conclusive.

GOV. MITCHELL TO ENFORCE THE LAW, HE WILL PREVENT THE CORBETT-MITCHELL FIGHT AT JACKSONVILLE.

Jacksonville, Flu., Dec. 22—The Duval Athletic Club received a setback to-day in its efforts for the Corbett-Mitchell fight. The attorney for the club appeared before Governor Mitchell at Tallahassee and made an application for a charter. This tersary of the landing of the Pilgrims, was dict, Frederic J. De Peyster, James W. Beekman, Edward King, George A. Morrison, W. Lane Booker, Horace Porter, Charles Dudiey Warner, the Rev. Dr. M. W. Stryker, Governor Russell, Major-General Howard, the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, Charles T. Saxton, General Taylor, St. Clair McKelway, John D. Crimmins, Ellis H. Roberts, Robert B. Roosevelt, Charles A. Deshon, Stewart L. Woodford, and Daniel F. Annleton.

Appleton.

THE OTHER GUESTS.

Those at the lower tables were:

The other Gersis.

Those at the lower tables were:
Myrick Plummer presided at Table A, and with him sat F. J. Allen, Robert C. Brown, Charles A. Sterling, Nathaniel A. Boynton, John Wallace, Daniel Bacon, Isaac Myer, Frederick W. Snow, Daniel Bacon, Isaac Myer, Frederick W. Snow, William W. Snow, George S. Whitson, Harry D. Fairbanks, Charles H. Web, William F. Buckley, Joseph L. Porter, Gerald N. Stanton, Nathanial Niles, George R. Fisk, Aaron S. Thomas, Waldo P. Clement, Edward Townsend, James H. Taylor, Elgar Lockwood, Warren E. Dennis, William M. V. Hoffman, Philip Carpenter, Harold C. Builard and George W. Munro.

At the head of Table B was Edward Holbrook, others being Watson E. Case, William A. Nash, orlando B. Potter, Edward F. Brown, O. G. Fessenden, Hayden H. Wheeler, Francis B. Griffia, H. H. Butts, William S. Hawk, W. B. Lockwood, Dr. Horace T. Hanks, Gardner K. Cark, Jr. Morris K. Jesup, Clarence W. Bowen, Elmer A. Darling, W. C. Spencer, George H. Roblinson, Isaac D. Blodgett, Dr. William H. Hall, J. Edward Stimmons, Henry W. Cannon, James H. Bates, Charles H. Isham, George P. Rowell, M. H. Moody, Edward Gleason, Ira Davenport, Lando M. Harper, the Rev. A. E. Klutredge, William H. Jackson, Charles N. Vilas, W. S. Hawk, L. H. Biclow.

Part, I. G. Woodhouse, Sigouffley V. A., Van, Kingman, Thomas Rutter, Charles J. Townsend, David H. King, Jr., and the Rev, Henry M. Sanders.

At Table D, with Lowell Lincoln, were: Cornellus N. Bliss, Horacs Russeli, Joel B. Erhardt, Arthur S. Hardy, Ashbel P. Fitch, George Bliss, George W. Lyon, Salem H. Wales, O. D. Munn, George W. Lyon, Salem H. Wales, O. D. Munn, Chester A. Lord, F. W. Otheman, John L. Dudley, George S. Edgeli, Henry C. Valentine, George E. Stedman, Grinnel Willis, Edward A. Treat, Charles W. Gale, Edward N. Gibbs, Frederick B. Jennings, Rastus S. Ransom, Elibu Root, Edward T. Rartlett, Charles C. Beaman, Richard A. McCurdy, Sherman W. Knevals, Lleutenant-Commander L. Chenery, Grenville M. Dodge, George W. Cotterill, Samuel B. Clarke, Arthur W. Soper, Arthur F. Bowers, David Wilcox, E. Francis Hyde, Clarence L. Collins, Richard P. Lounghury, Clarence Whitman, Lewis F. Whitin, Trenor L. Parker, Arthur F. Bowers, David Wilcox, E. Francis Hyde, Clarence L. Collins, Richard P. Lounghury, Clarence Whitman, Lewis F. Whitin, Trenor L. Parker, Table E had at the head of the take Hartis C. Fahnestock, with whom were James W. Alexander, Brayton Ives, George G. Reynolds, Mark Hoyt, Treadwell Cleveland, J. Evarts Tracy, the Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry, John M. Toucey, W. Lanman Bull, Edgay T. Welles, Walter S. Johnston, John T. Hand, William E. Webb, Noah Brooks, Albert C. Hall, Charles J. Foilmer, F. F. Thompson, Charles H. Ludington, Frederic Cromwell, William Fahnestock, G. W. Carleton, Henry E. Howland, Benjamin Brewster, George S. Brewster, William W. Skiddy, Dr. John P. Munn, James R. Angel, John T. Terry, Jr., Henry C. Deming, Dr. Bertrand J. Perry, George J. Peet, Dr. A. Palmer Dudley, Frank O. Tefft, Homer F. Locke, George C. Clark, William Brewster, Albert P. Frost, William E. C. Bradley, Henry Sampson, Thomas H. Hubbard, James A. Garland, Charles S. Smith, Laurence Hutton, James, J. Goodwin looked after the welfare of those at Table F. They were John L. Riker, Henry W. Cronten, J. W. Danlelson,